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care for men, or women, or children? Victory must be won, even if in the last extremity, every vestige of the enemy — his person, his rights and his property — has to be swept away. It has always been so with war; it always will be so. It is just as impossible for civilized nations to wage civilized warfare as it is for savages. All war is savagery, the civilized nations themselves being the last and chief witnesses.

Appeal for Contributions.

At the opening of the new century the American Peace Society finds its work of such increased importance and promise that it feels itself justified, not only in asking its friends for their usual annual contributions, but in laying before them the urgent need of much larger funds for its further and more efficient development.

The successful establishment of the Permanent International Court of arbitration, for which the society has worked steadily and earnestly for more than sixty years, gives the cause of international peace a standing in public appreciation and confidence such as it has never known before. This indicates also the direction in which future practical peace efforts may be most wisely put forth. General public confidence in the court must be created. The governments must be induced to have regular recourse to it in the settlement of their controversies. They must be led to make special treaties between them to this end. The nations not represented at The Hague must be brought in some way into the enjoyment of the benefits of the court. Here is a wide, important and urgent field of work for many years to come.

General interest in the cause of international peace needs to be greatly widened and deepened everywhere. The spirit of international aggression and injustice, still so strong and ruinous, must be broken down. Love, trust and fellowship between races and nations are still deplorably weak, and need endless encouragement and strengthening. Old grudges and causes of misunderstanding remain to be removed. The evil effects of recent events will entail an incalculable amount of labor in their eradication.

In all these directions the society desires to be able to meet efficiently its increased opportunities and responsibilities. The coming summer it expects to be represented at the Tenth International Peace Congress to be held at Glasgow, Scotland, during the Exposition, and it hopes also to have a representative in the City of Mexico at the time of the Pan-American Conference, which has been arranged for by Secretary of State Hay.

Liberal contributions for the immediate needs of the work are earnestly solicited, and our friends are kindly invited to bear in mind, in the final distribution of their property by will, the American Peace Society, and the unsurpassed interests of the cause for which it labors.

Editorial Notes.

War as a Cause of Crime. Against the Criminal," in the January number of the *Albany Law Journal*, Hon. Gino C. Speranza of the New York Bar speaks as follows of the relation of war to criminality:

"Nor must it be forgotten, especially at this period of our country's history, that war always means an increase in criminality; especially is this true of wars of conquest or against a greatly inferior enemy. War, no matter how glorified, is the negation of the principles of justice and reason and the assertion that might makes right. The opportunities which it offers for the exercise of heroic qualities cannot compensate for the evil influence which it exerts on those among us who need but a slight stimulus to break the restraints of law and order. That war, in its train of horrors, carries also an impulse to greater wrong doing and non-observance of law, is not a mere supposititious statement, but an undeniable fact. While it is true that during the actual continuance of hostilities crimes against the person are often on the decrease (because men of violence join the ranks of legalized violence called the 'army') after the cessation of hostilities there is always observable a marked increase in the number of offenses of all kinds. This is not surprising if we remember that, besides its demoralizing influence, war also means a diminished interest in the administration of justice and in the enforcement of laws, and a weakening of the defensive strength of the state against its internal foes.

"When we bear in mind that during war periods the ratio between the births of males and females is disturbed by a perceptible increase in the number of males, we can begin to appreciate how far-reaching must be the influence of the war spirit on all social conditions; how, if it affects even the process of physiological forces, it must, *a fortiori*, affect the products of social and psychic causes such as crimes."

During the debate in the House on the **Immense War Budgets.** army appropriation bill, Representative McClellan of New York made a comparison of the war budgets of the United States, Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Russia. The statistics which he brought forward showed that the total annual cost of army and navy in Austria is, in round numbers, *seventy-four* millions of dollars, of France *one hundred and ninety* millions, of Germany *one hundred and eighty-eight* millions, of Italy *sixty-two* millions, of Russia *one hundred and forty-eight* millions, of the United States, at the present time, *two hundred and thirty-three* millions. The per capita cost for each is: Austria one dollar and sixty-six cents, France four dollars and ninety-two cents, Germany three dollars and sixty cents, Italy one dollar and ninety-seven, Russia one dollar and fourteen cents, the United States three dollars and three cents. Our annual war budget, therefore, exceeds by